DOE/EIA-0218(84/06) Dist. Category UC-98 Weekly Coal **Energy Information Administration** Washington, D.C. Production Production for Week Ended: February 11, 1984 Published: ebruary 17, 1984

## WCP Highlights

Production of bituminous coal and lignite in the week ended February 11, 1984, as estimated by the Energy Information Administration, was 17,499,000 short tons. This was an increase of 40,000 short tons, or 0.2 percent from production in the previous week. Production in the corresponding week of 1983 was 14,556,000 short tons. Bituminous coal and lignite production from January 1 through February 11, 1984 totaled 96,408,000 short tons, 9.1 percent above production in the same period of 1983.

Production of Pennsylvania anthracite in the week ended February 11, 1984, as estimated by the Energy Information Administration, was 87,000 short tons, the same as production in the previous week. Production in the corresponding week of 1983 was 57,000 short tons. Anthracite production from January 1 through February 11, 1984 totaled 481,000 short tons, 30.7 percent above production in the same period of 1983.

Figure 1. Production of Bituminous Coal and Lignite, 1984 (Million Short Tons)

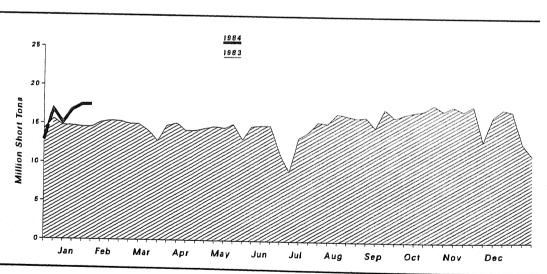


Table 1. Production of Bituminous Coal and Lignite (Thousand Short Tons)

en en la companya de la companya de La companya de la co	Week Ending			Yea	Year to Date		
	2/11/84 <sup>a</sup>	2/4/84 <sup>a</sup>	2/12/83 <sup>a</sup>	2/11/84 <sup>a</sup>	2/12/83 <sup>a</sup>	Percent Change	
Total Production	17,499 112,781	17,459 112,308	14,556 95,741	96,408 620,647	88,350 579,383	+9.1	

<sup>a</sup>Preliminary.

Source: Weekly carloading reports, Car Service Division, Association of American Railroads.



## Energy Information Administration Weekly Coal Production

Table 2. Production of
Bitminous Coal and
Lignite, by State
Lignite, by State (Thousand Short Tons)

	Week Ending					
State -	3					
	restuary ir,	February 4,	1984 <sup>a</sup> February 12, 1	983		
Alabama	543	589	40.4			
Alaska	22	22	424			
Arizona	247	246	18 198			
Arkanaa	_		170			
Arkansas	4	4	4			
Colorado	364	324	333			
Georgia	5	5	~			
Illinois	1,258	1,315	1 152			
Indiana	663	690	1,157			
lowa	10	10	605			
		10	6			
Kansas	16	17	15			
Kentucky		±,	13			
Eastern	2,138	2,176	1,751			
Western	866	881	718			
Total	3,004	3,057	2,469			
Maryland			,			
Missouri	83	71	51			
Montana	108	103	80			
	594	679	493			
New Mexico	553	547	377			
North Dakota	407	428	346			
Ohio	776	726	613			
Oblahan		,	013			
Oklahoma	112	119	92			
Pennsylvania	1,277	1,176	1,069			
Tennessee	151	165	134			
Texas	858	056				
Utah	346	856	676			
Virgínia	731	309 709	264			
	731	709	641			
Washington	89	89	86			
West Virginia	2,756	2,592	2,139			
Wyoming	2,522	2,611	2,266			
Total	17,499	17,459	14,556			
	,	17,433	±4,550			

<sup>a</sup>Preliminary. Source: Weekly carloading reports, Car Service Division, Association of American Railroads, and selected State agencies.

Figure 2. Production of Pennsylvania Anthracite, 1984 (Thousand Short Tons)

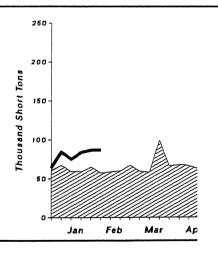


Table 3. Production of Anthracite (Thousand Short Tons)

	2/11/84 <sup>a</sup>
Total Production	87 <b>4</b> 1
<sup>a</sup> Preliminary. Source: Weekly carload	ing reports, C

1984 1983



## Energy Information Administration Weekly Coal Production

Weekly Coal Production provides timely information on coal: current statistics on the production of anthracite, bituminous coal, and lignite are provided each week; monthly, quarterly, and annual statistics on coal consumption, production, stocks, imports, and exports, and related supply and demand data are provided as they become available.

Weekly Coal Production is intended for use by the coal industry, the press, State and Federal Governments, policy makers, consumers, and analysts. Weekly coal production estimates are based on current trends in weekly rail carloadings of coal and current coal production trends as reported in Coal Distribution (Form EIA-6), monthly and quarterly coal production reports from State mine agencies, and Coal Production Annual (Form EIA-7a).

This report was prepared by the Energy Information Administration, the independent statistical and analytical agency within the Department of Energy. The information contained herein should not be construed as advocating or necessarily reflecting any policy position of the Department of Energy or any other organization.

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